

A New Species and Records of the Genus *Toxorhina*, Subgenus *Eutoxorhina* From the South Pacific (Tipulidae, Diptera)

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Abstract.—Alexander (1934) described *Toxorhina (Eutoxorhina) simplex* from a badly broken specimen which consisted of only the thorax, one wing, and the first two abdominal segments. Two more specimens of the subgenus were found in 1963, in the same geographical location (Fiji). These specimens correspond precisely with the original description given by Alexander and, having studied the holotype, I have little doubt that they represent the same species. I here add further notes on the description of this species. I have examined another specimen from New Caledonia, which is different from the specimens from Fiji, and I describe it here as a new species. All specimens are being returned to the Bishop Museum.

Toxorhina (Eutoxorhina) simplex. Alexander 1934.

Two Females: length excluding rostrum 6.8–6.9 mm; wing 4.9–5.1 mm.; rostrum, 5.7–5.8 mm. The following are details other than those given by Alexander in the original description. Rostrum light yellow-brown, darker at base and near tip. Antennae dark brown, verticils at tip 4–5 times longer than the segments. Frons and vertex light brown, pruinose; back of head and neck region dark brown. Dorsum of the thorax pruinose, paratergites a lighter brown separating dark brown dorsal and pleural areas. Coxae dark brown, femur light brown, grading to darker brown at tip; tibia brown grading to darker brown at tip; tarsi uniformly brown. Abdominal tergites and sternites dark brown; posterior sternites lighter. Ovipositor dark brown at base; tips of valves much lighter brown. The two specimens differ only in the intensity of the coloration.

Female.—Fiji, Viti Levu, Colo-i-suva, 3-6.iii.63 (C. Yoshimoto).

Female.—Fiji, Viti Levu, Nadarivata 850 m, 8-13.iii.63 (C. Yoshimoto).

Toxorhina (Eutoxorhina) parasimplex NEW SPECIES

Male.—Length, excluding rostrum 4.1 mm; wing 4.3 mm; rostrum 3.6 mm; antennae 5.3 mm.

Antennae with scape and pedicel yellow, fusion segment and flagellar segments dark brown. Rostrum brown, shorter than the remainder of the body. Area surrounding eyes and vertex pruinose black. Pronotum and mesonotum dark brown. Propleural plates yellow-brown, remainder of thoracic pleura dark brown. Mesonotal praescutum pruinose gray at lateral edges. Halteres uniformly reddish brown. Legs with coxae dark brown; trochanters and basal portion of femur yellow-brown grading to dark brown for the remainder of the leg; the hind legs slightly darker. Terga of abdomen brown, sterna lighter to reddish brown. Segment

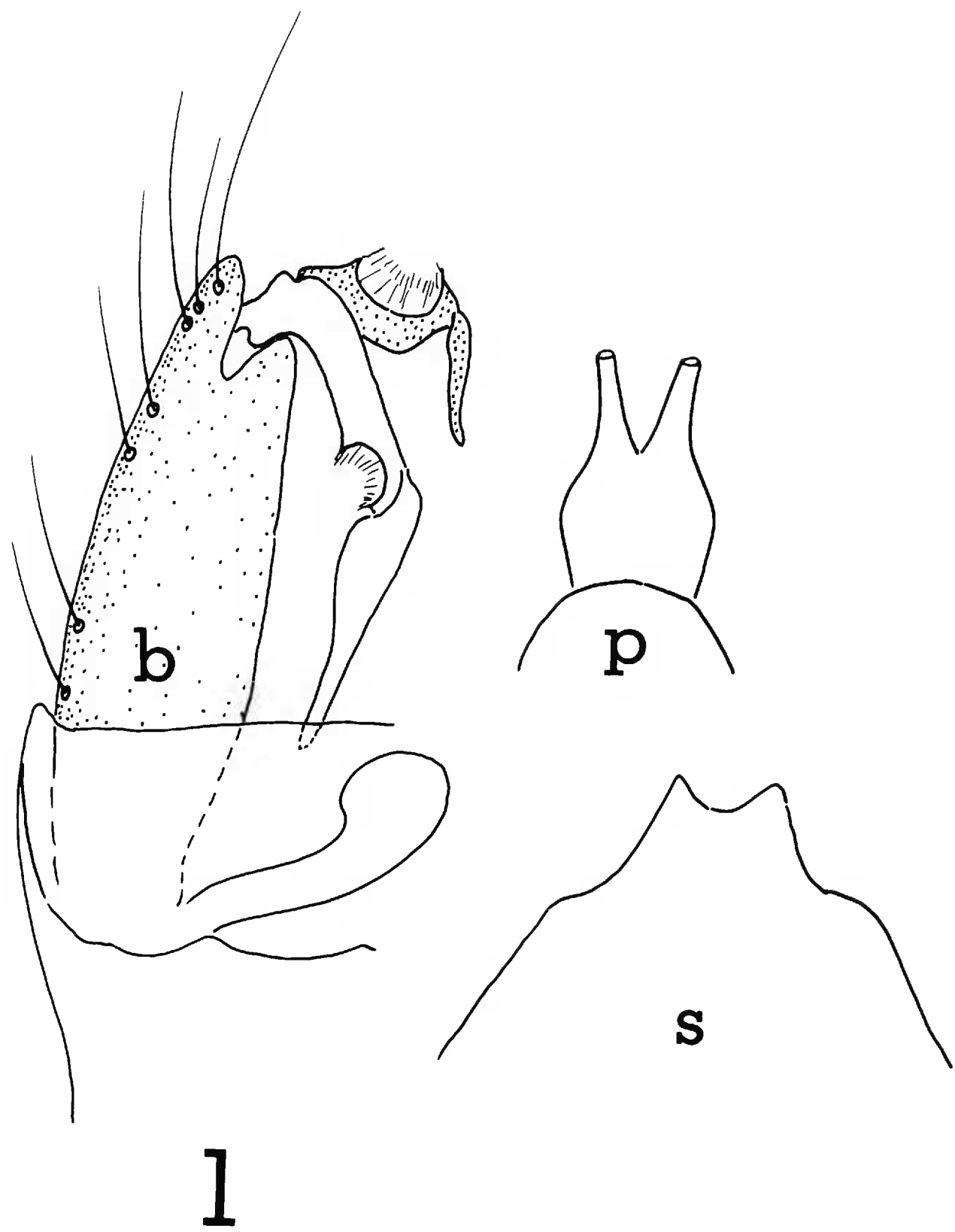


Figure 1. *Toxorhina (Eutoxorhina) parasimplex* n. sp. (b = basistyle; i = interbase; p = phallosome; s = sternite)

just before the hypopygium appears as a dark brown ring. Last sternal segment with an extended process which is furcate, the arms very short and blunt. Ninth tergite with central area bordered by five short points. Wing venation exactly as described in subgenus, tinted with brown, more hyaline between stigmal area and tip of wing; a whitish stripe crossing m-cu; veins uniformly dark brown. Hypopygium with elongate basistyle reddish brown; inner surface concave giving hollowed-out appearance. A distinct line of large setae on interior surface of basistyle extending diagonally from the ventral anterior margin to the dorsal posterior margin.

Interbases sigmoid in shape. Outer dististyle a broad triangular shaped base, which then curves sharply cephalad into a darkened, elongate, triangular blade with one small seta at the tip. Inner dististyle sharply curved, basally broad blade with a clear fimbriated membrane on the outer edge. Phallosome large, stoutly bifurcate at tip, base longer than arms of fork.

Holotype.—(male) New Caledonia, Cole des Roussettes 450–550 m, 4–6.ii.63 (J. L. Gressitt, C. Yoshimoto, N. Krauss),. BPBM slide 2037.

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LITERATURE CITED

Alexander, C. P. 1934. New or little-known Tipulidae from eastern Asia. (Diptera), XVIII. Philippine Journ. Sci. 53(3):267–298.